## COFFEE.

significant Figures That Raise the Question of Putting a Duty on It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of to-day appears the following:

BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRUST. ENGLISH. ITALIAN AND BRAFILIAN CAPITALISTS IN THE SCHEME.

pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN ONDON, Feb. 26 .- A despatch to the Dally Make from Rome says that a group of English, Italian and Brazilian capitalists are forming a trust to monopolize the coffee trade of Brazil. It is stated sendicate is supported by the Brazilian It is expected that prices will be ed 30 per cent.

in view of this threatened contingency, lost and what Brazil and its coffee nte s have gained by our putting Brazilian alce on the free list thirty years ago and Brazil were \$71.583.086, of which \$47. 001 153 was for 761,658,963 pounds of free e cents a pound. It was then reduced three cents a pound, and finally abolished

ve our people got cheaper coffee from since the duty was abolished? Let Senator Dietrich of Nebraska said Senate on Feb. 13, 1903 (Congressional d. page 2281): "In 1871 we paid Brazil per pound for 257,472,708 pounds thereby turning \$7,724,181 into our sary making the coffee cost our importers cents per pound, duty paid. In 1872 5 2-3 cents, an increase of more than the duty taken off; in 1873, 149-10 in 1874, 19 cents, and in 1875, 15 2-10 per pound, showing that putting coffee free list did not decrease the cost of the American consumer, but that enstantly advanced in price. Impartantly advanced in price. Impartantly advanced in price. Impartantly advanced in price. Impartantly advanced in the duties we had eating, thus transferring our revenue from our Treasury to the Brazilian and our people were not helped. In passing, we may note that they core from Brazilia only one ensury and our people were not helped e lota. In passing, we may note that a result on coffee from Brazil is only one the many examples of "all loss and no gain" the Democratic programme of free trade, edd cry of "a free breakfast table" is a mision and a snare. Since 1872 our Treasury lost in duties on Brazilian coffee alone three cents per pound the gigantic sum \$133.522.751 (about the cost to us of the sanish-American War), and the Brazilian easury has gained just that much at our lost see that the sanish-American war), and the Brazilian easury has gained just that much at our lost see that the sanish-American war).

Teasury has gained just that much at our exercise.

If the American people had got cheaper coffee it would be different. But they have not On the contrary, the foregoing figures show that they have paid higher prices right along. Talk about protection duties making things dearer? Why, free trade can vive protection "cards and spades" along that line and heat it every time.

Not content with getting 353 millions out of also on coffee duties in thirty years, besides a good deal more than that in higher prices to the planters, the Brazilian Government is ungrateful enough to be laying plans to assist English, Italian and Brazilian capitalists to blackmail us for a further 30 percent increase in price. Even if we were cetting an equitable share of Brazil's importized, it might be different. But we are not in this thirty years of our giving millions upon millions of help to Brazil, she has only given us 18 per cent of her import trade, our purchases from her have amounted to \$1,782.822.527, while her purchases from the off trade against us of \$1,488,809.861.

The following figures show what a one-sided deal it is in favor of Brazil.

Imports

\$11,516,681 11,136,101 11,155,565 itere is a less of trade to us of \$60,000,000 a year, besides making Brazil a present of \$67,000,000 in foolishly abolished three-cents-a-pound coffee duties in the three years. It it not time to stop this national loss and grow our own coffee? We are doing it in Porto Rico, but not yet to an extent anywhere near our consumption, and unfortule ately so far, our people are not calling for Porto Rican coffee to anywhere near the quantity the island is already producing. Let us call for more of it. Porto Rico is a member of our family and should receive a full share of the family patronage. Increased demands will cause increased and better production and help to build up the island and American fortunes instead of building up Brazil and Brazilian fortunes. Why not restore the three-cents-a-pound duty against all but our own possessions (and our ward, Cuba), and thus encourage coffee growing in those possessions, particularly the Philippines? The soil there is rich and suitable and is our own nests need building up?

nests when our own nests need building u
Let us grow our own coffee.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADT, N. Y., Feb. 27.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION. 1966 Fixed as the Date of the Maximum Output of Existing Mines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a eries of articles prepared by the writer for the Bond Record of New York in 1896, con-clusions were drawn which indicated that the probable maximum output of the anthracite coal field might be about sixty millions of tons and this limit would likely be reached about 1906. This statement was in accord with the prediction of Mr. Joseph S. Harris, then president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, contained in an article in the

After a lapse of several years it might be interesting to discover, if possible, what light could be thrown on this question by more re-

largely in excess of the demand and part of the time very low and unremunerative prices prevailed, but a study of the statistics of the anthracite coal industry, as published by the Bureau of Mines in the State of Pennsylvania, would seem to indicate the rapid approach of the period when the market decondition tending to the permanence of

high prices for anthractic coal.

During the past thirty years the demand for anthractic has been having a sharp race. with the supply and the shipments have in-

The shows a regular increase in the demond of about 1.250,000 tons per year. At this rate the demand is liable soon to out-wind the supply and would reach 60,000,000

to the maximum daily production of \$12,219 to the maximum daily production to the same statement of \$12,219 to the daily production of \$12,219 to the daily pro too, has decreased materially to such an execution, withough in the year 1901, when abditions for a large production were most systeming every nerve to produce the great quantity possible, and the stripments of the year in excess of those of any past are still the daily output of the mines, even risding the very large increased quantity weekers coal, only reached less, use tone is day worked. It would therefore seem that the maximal daily production of the authracite coal interest that here reached unices it can be increased in the fature, and in order to do this costs will be necessary along the following

fore en players, more days wirried per or greater production per employer, or greater by delivering per employer, or greater the daily not put more men must employed in the electrons before the food is commission seemed to indicate that each two more near two two two more periods and the condition to the present two two two conditions. Would be required extrage anneal instruct which the present the dead for the past forty rears has been the rate of 1/350/000 tone per tear two and finite rate of 1/350/000 tone per tear two and the present calculating to a present output, exceptionally to a present calculating to a present output, except to here put the anneal instructs the form of the past of the maximite connective extry to keep up the anneal instruction of the present collection are randomly deteriorating and calculation are randomly deteriorating and calculation are randomly expected throughout the region, and the supply is decreasing probably as the anneal parameters at a could be increased by as well as it could be increased by a wall-

cite mines more days per year, unlike ordinary manufacturing enterprises the conditions governing the mining of anthracite coal are such that the operator is unable oftentimes to regulate the days his colliery shall work. The outside machinery and the interior working of the mines are subject to so many delays caused by storms, floods, accidents and conditions beyond the control of the operator that much time is necessarily lost, and it is therefore impossible materially to increase the average number of days work in the anthracite mines, whereas, a continual increase of five days per year would be necessary to keep the supply up to the increasing demand.

For the past twenty-one years the record shows the greatest number of days' work per year was in 1883, the least number per year was in 1883, the least number per year was in 1888, 151 days: the average for the twenty-one years, 195 days per year, which is the number of days worked in 1901.

The tendency of recent influences in the mine region is toward shorter hours and fewer working days. The miners' union desires an eight-hour day, which alone is a reduction of 20 per cent. The number of holidays in a year seems to be ever increasing, with more frequent pay days and with numerous petty strikes to assist the present tendency.

The only remaining method to increase

with more frequent pay days and with humerous petty strikes to assist the present tendency.

The only remaining method to increase the supply is through the greater efficiency of the mine workers themselves: but here again we find existing conditions strongly opposed and no success can be looked for in this line. In 1888 the average efficiency of the men laboring in and around the mines was 163 tons of fresh-mined coal per employee per day. Through the influence of improved methods, modern machinery and greater efficiency of the employees, unhampered by the restrictive influences of union abor, this disily output has been continually increasing from 1888 to 1898, at which time 2 183 tons of fresh-mined coal was produced per day per mine employee. The following year, 1898, the United Mine Workers of America began to extend their organization to the anthracite coal fields. This organization was perfected and the first strike inaugurated in 1890, and up to date the region has been dominated by it. The efficiency of the mine employees in 1908 per day during the recent years on fresh-mined coal has been as follows.

Tons.

Tons.

This shows a decrease in the relative efficiency of the mine employees for the year 1991 as compared with the last year before the organization of the miners' union of about 18 of a ton per man per day, aggregating a reduction of supply of about 23,500 tons per day for the whole region.

From the above, therefore, it would appear that we are very rapidly pearing the maximum and t

From the above, therefore, it would appear that we are very rapidly nearing the maximum production of the anthracite coal fields, as it is not at all likely that any sustained effort to increase the number of working days above the average for the past twenty years would be likely to succeed, and the evident tendency of the times in other lines is against increasing production. It can readily be seen, therefore, that in the future the supply is not likely to overrun the demand, and consequently the tendency is toward the permanent continuation of renumerative prices for anthracite coal. That the year of the maximum output of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania will soon be reached is beyond question—perhaps before 1906—if it has not already passed.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 20.

THE OCCIDENTAL JUGGERNAUT Thus a Woman Describes the Present System of Public School Training.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:I am a middle-aged woman. In my life I have had many causes for gratitude—none greater than that I was not educated by modern

To the apostles of the new education I may seem a pitiable object. I should be puzzled to cut from paper an elephant or a rooster, to sketch from the living model or to differentiate the habits of the caterpillar and the dragon fly. Nor am I expert in evolving he unknown from the known

Yet I read with ease, even with fluency; I speak correctly. I spell with accuracy. I am familiar with the principles and practice of English composition, and I did all these things when I was at the age when most children leave the grammar schools. In addition, I nad, at their age, a fair general knowledge nad, at their age, a fair general knowledge of history, and geography, some idea of ele-mentary science, and had acquired a taste for reading. Can as much be said of the children who "graduate" from our grammar

In my opinion the present system of public education is a colossal humbug, a jugger-naut crushing under its wheels the useful itizenship of the next generation. It absorbs vast sums of public money, a large pro-portion of which goes to foster "fads." The idea which pervades all modern methods, at least as they are applied in the public schools, is that the acquirement of knowledge

hould be made easy for the children. In the primary grades no study out of school is primary primary required. This solicitude for the terder brain of the child is extended to the louts of sixteen who are sometimes found in those is supposed to be one of passivity, an in-tellectual quictism. The pupil is the tumbler, the teacher the jug. That making things easy is not the best preparation for the stress and struggle of actual life seems not to nave occurred to the doctrinaires of the new edu-

The majority of the pupils belong to a class

cation.

The majority of the pupils belong to a class whose time for education is limited. Of this majority, a large proportion never pass into the grammar grades at all. We owe these children the foundation of education, a foundation which is well expressed by the homely phrase, "the three Rs." Do they get it?

In reading, the children acquire a parrotike familiarity with the contents of their readers. Words of any difficulty are printed phonetically. As this method has not extended to general literature, the ordinary printed page is a dark problem to the average child. The practice in reading which children used to acquire by studying lessons assigned to them is, of course, entirely eliminated. Spelling is administered in homeopathic doses. The spelling book, with its long lists of miscellaneous words carefully memorized and defined, is a thing of the past. In the lower grades the words are taken from the class reader, a seemingly needless limitation. Again, the word studied from the list written on the blackboard is not always recognized when seen in print. Oh, for a revival of Webster's Spelling Book and the New Engliand spelling bee!

As to writing, the vaunted vertical system has been weighed in the blance of commercial experience and found wanting. "Takes too much time," is the verdict of the practical man.

In most schools arithmetic is well taught.

As to writing: the vaunted vertical system has been weighed in the balance of commercial experience and found wanting. "Takes too much time," is the verdict of the practical man.

In most schools arithmetic is well taught so far as abstract processes so. The weak point of the "how and not why theory appears when the classes take up practical applications of the rules. The reasoning faculties of the child seem not to be developed. The is perceptible in all the grades and in all studies. The child regards what he learns as abstract, not concrete.

Instruction in composition begins in grades where the average age of the children is 9 years, and is continued, with great elaboration during the entire course. Yet a large proportion of these same children leave the grammar school unable to write a coherent or properly arranged leiter.

Fravince, in its various developments of pr p couting, drawing from the living model, ske tehing from nature and work in water clor, occupies much valuable time. What is 12 practical value in the struggle for bare existence which is the lot of so large a part of the training in the public schools. The lack of adequate discipline is a very serious defect. The children in after life?

Quite as important is the moral effect of the training in the public schools. The lack of adequate discipline is a very serious defect. The children are perfectly aware that the teacher has no power to inflict any real punishment. The pupil can dely his teacher with no fear of consequences. The necessity for mental effort and the dread of comparily punishment alike removed, he may lose through the letter reasonably secure of promotion under the rule of the tonard which directs the promotion of su per cent of such class. Not for his histories of moral sucaion, and a corresponding lack of moral sucaion, and a corresponding to the admitted the delication of the bringes of the sucaion

tensive failure, let fathers and mothers join me in starting an educational revolution. BROOKLYN, Feb. 24. ISABEL BENTLEY.

The Episcopal General Theological Semi

nary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As much as I agree with the position taken in a com-ment printed in to-day's Sun on the Bishop of Washington's letter to the Churchman, it seems to me that the prelate in discussing the deanship of the theological seminary had the question of scholarship more large! in mind, and that the writer in gatherin comment on the vacancy wrested the idea of discipline more by implication than from point of fact. Bishop Satterlee's plea is clearly the result of investigation. Few men in the American episcopate of the Church of the deanship made vacant by the death of Dean Hoffman, and the reasons are readily found in the Bishop's broad conception of what the office should be and who is quarified There has been a serious discussion going

on for some months in both the daily press and the Episcopal weekly journals for a higher standard of ecclesiastical training in view of the unlimited criticism poured out in the revival of the favorite topic, "Religion vs. Science." The discussion is not abortive and the Church must meet it squarely Bishop Satterlee feels that the deanship is to the Church as important as the work of a Bishop. In the judgment of some it might be made greater than that of any one Bishop. But for the purpose of this comment now in hand it may suffice to examine the position of the Episcopal Church in this country with reference to higher training of the men destined to fill its pulpits and minister under the authority of its Bishops. The General Theological Seminary offers a three years course; most of the candidates make it after a baccalaureate at one of the public colleges or at the completion of the academic course at Columbia, Trinity, Hobart or St Stephen's, Annandale. Now to a comparison. The candidate for the priesthood in the Catholic Church gives two years to philosophy and Caurch history; beginning Scripture and tebrew during this time. Then come four years of theology, and if the candidate evinces a scholarly taste for research and Biblical studies, his ordinary grants a respite from diobesan duty and the young Levite goes to a university, usually at Washington, Rome or Louvain. Objections made to such a comparison are anticipated, and it is true that much of the Catholic philosophy and theology is wrapped up in misty old tomes, set forth in scholastic Latin quite void of Ciceronian elegance; and it is just as true that much of the Catholic philosophy and theology is wrapped up in misty old tomes, set forth in scholastic Latin quite void of Ciceronian elegance; and it is just as true that much of the Catholic philosophy and theology is wrapped up in misty old tomes, set forth in scholastic Latin quite void of Ciceronian elegance; and it is just as true that the Catholic University, Washington, without the slightest hint that the courses will be shortened or the bars of scholarship lowered one peg in lieu of an easier mode of interpretation. The rectors of these institutions are plannin in the revival of the favorite topic, "Relig-ion vs. Science." The discussion is not

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: gures collated by Prof. Charles Darling Buck, philologist, and republished in The Stra of Sunday, are intended to show that Chicago "the most cosmopolitan city" of the curacy is as indisputable as the patient re-search required for their verification is admirable, but the conclusions drawn from them are wrong. New York, not Chicago, is the most cosmopolitan city of the United States. Prior to consolidation New York lacked one im-portant element of cosmopolitanism which 'hicago possessed. Brooklyn was the place of residence of nearly all the Scandinavians hereabouts. New York—old New York—had few Swedes, Danes or Norwegians, and in that particular was behind Chicago. At present, New York in its number of foreign-born in-habitants, in their diversity, in the number of inhabitants of foreign parentage and in the variety of languages spoken is far ahead of

Chicago.

First—There were, by the last Federal centhat city had the distinction of being the only
that city had the distinction of being the only
that city had the distinction of being the only sus, 1,270,000 foreign-born residents in New York; there were 587,000 in Chicago less than one-half as many. The claim of Chicago as a "cosmopolitan" city is recent. New York has been a cosmopolitan city for several generations. Chicago has undeniable.

than one-half as many. The claim of Chicage as a "cosmopolitan" city is recent; New York has been a cosmopolitan city for several generations. Chicago has, undeniably, a arger number of Bohemians, Dutchmen, Poles and Scandinavians, but New York excels it in all other elements of foreign-born population. For instance, there were, by the last census, 16 000 Italians in Chicago and, adding those of Italian descent, there were 42,000. New York has 145,000 Italians and more than 300,000 inhabitants of Italian birth or parentage. New York has a notable French colony; Chicago has none. New York has a considerable, and increasing, Hungarian population, 30,000 by the last census,—where the number of Hungarians in Chicago was less than 5,000. The Orthodox Russians recently dedicated a new church in New York in which there has been a Russian colony for many years. Chicago has an inconsiderable number of Russians. New York has 5,000 Finns and their number is being added to rapidly by immigration stimulated by administrative troubles at home. Chicago, by the last census, had less than 5,00.

Secondly—But the claim is made through the figures collated by Prof. Buck that divergences of speech, customs and of residence are better preserved in Chicago than New York. It is not so. New York has a Spanish colony and 2,500 Cubans and Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago, bas no Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago, bas no Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago, has no Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago has no Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago has no Spanish-speaking South Americans. Chicago has no Spanish-speaking South Chicago, by the last census, had less than 300 Roumanians. New York has a nore diamal-search Portuguese inhabitants than Chicago with a German-born population in all American cities and have contributed so vastive their srowth in population industry and wealth, are the German-born population in dustry and wealth, are the German-born population in dustry and the same time there were 75,000

A spiritualist s Advice to a sceptic. To the Editor of The Ses. So. If the poor mortal who double immortality though he has lost many of his nearest and dearest.

be has lost many of his nearest and dearest, was only a believer in the new bicssed light that has visited the world his because across would soon cease. He would get proof of the presence of his beloved ones that would not fail to comfort his poor heart.

Let him follow these directions. Go up to his room lock his door so that he shall not he disturbed set down in a chair at casy chair, if pressible what his eyes and look his hands. Let him try to feed 'If you my believed ran once to me I am wanting let your expressed.

From they man have exceptived proud of integrational or they cannot contain heart. The case shift in of his own match keeps there away but if he will bundle his intellect into an attitude of waiting and adding to a series and had need they may send I pledier by ward that he will receive any that they may send I pledier by and that he will receive any that he will be the series of the time send adding to a series anything they may send I pledier by and that he will receive anything they want what will come to him to an attent they have my what will come to him. It all

pray that he may be comforted and get the sure proofs that his beloved are all around him, though he cannot see them, full of life as he is, simply in different condition. A CHRISTIAN SPIRITUALIST.

At Seventy Years.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One's seventieth birthday has significance perhaps above all others, for however much one ha seventieth milestone is passed all subterfuges have been swept away as by a cyclone.
Curiously enough, too, old age comes as a
surprise at last: for at 60, if one is in good health, old age seems a long look ahead and the expression is often heard. "I'm jus castles in Spain" no longer enliven the fancy and one sees but too plainly in the daily procof being taken down. like an old i

lean and slippered pantaloon."
But inasmuch as "the glory of life is in go ing forward," one should accept the inevitable with fortitude and resignation, happy indeed if the fates have decreed some quiet nook where one may watch the lengthening shadows of life's waning afternoon, with enough of both philosophy and religion to be assured that old age and decay are as much

assured that old age and decay are as much a part of the plan of nature as the exuberance of youth or the strength of mature years, and even as to death itself. "That somehow must be best that comes to all."

Alack: since the record is made and the account about to be closed I will waste no time in vain regrets. Old age is pathetic at best, but it need not be dolorous.

"Care killed a cat"—I will be forewarned in time and eschew care; let me rather look on the sunny side of things—become an optimist, indeed; but in these piping times of peace one sees but little to grow hopeful over.

of peace one sees but little to grow hopeful over.
But, to be sure. The Sun that "shines for all" continues in the midst of too obvious decadence to stand for things fundamental in character and government.

And one's solicitude for native land does not lessen with age. Indeed, nothing would make me happier were it possible than to know that "Old Glory" would be flying a thousand years hence with no stars erased and with brightness undiminished.

But between the labor trust and its twin devil, "Big Injun" journalism, it looks like breakers shead unless some few things fundamental in a land professing law and liberty can be settled in the right way.
But at 70 years I doubt if it is good to hold too strenuously to opinions. "The times are out of joint," of course. But a better and wiser man than ourselves must help to set them right.

Brooklyn, Feb. 26.

The Rationalist's Lenten Prayer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Notwithstanding the air of "sweet reasonable prayer of your correspondent of the 25th, the rationalistic interpretation of Christianity

upon which it is based is vitally defective.

Its view of Christ is that His is the pattern of a true and noble human life, and that sal The New Testament, however, present Him as not only the pattern but the inspira-tion of such a life. It teaches that our human life must first be cleansed at its sources, the tree be made good, and revitalized by the new spirit of life which wrought in Him and raised Him from the dead.

It is this distinguishing feature of the Divine intervention in behalf of humanity empowering it to fulfil its ideal and to attain to its high destiny of sonship to God, which your correspondent would have us repud-ate as "unnatural and supernatural." But now does he know where lies the limit of the how does he know where lies the limit of the natural, or what lies within the compass of that evolutionary process by which mankind is being lifted up to God? Christianity is the revelation of the Divine method for the purification of humanity from the animality and sin inherent in its present constitution, and for its renovation and transformation into that immortal and glorified manhood in which Jesus was raised.

Thus, it remains true, as St. Paul affirms, that the gospel by which we are saved is "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures. A rationalism which denies these Divine facts will leave humanity still wallowing in the pit of sin and death, and deprive it of the only power of resctie and exaltation into the life and heritage to which it was predestined when God made man in His own image.

PRINCETON, Feb. 23. L. C. Baker. natural, or what lies within the compass of

Many Women Deputy County Clerks. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre-pondent from Hudson, N. Y., must be a "home woman deputy cierk in New York State. In a large number of the counties of this State will be found women deputy cierks. Schuyler county has had one for years; Broome county has also had one for or twenty years. Madison county has had one for twenty or twenty five years, and Tloracounty has a woman deputy county cierk who has occupied that position continuously for nearly thirty years, and has a place in the hearts of her countrymen and country women second only to that of her distinguished fellow townsman, the Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Fimira, N. Y.

"Marlowe's Mighty Line."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the last paragraph of Mr. Huneker's appreciative notice of Marlowe are some statements that, I think, need modifying. That, in 198, "a merry company of actors and actresses" (sic) went to Deptford is doubtiess a slip of the pen. All of Marlowe's blographers, including Mr. Sidney Lee in his National Dictionary of Blography article, agree in stating that Marlowe was killed in a drunken brawl, but I have never been able to understand why they hall overlook the testimony of so competent a considerable with the stating that Marlowe's death was due to the plaque. It may also be doubted, deeplie the weight of authority, that Shakespeare apostrophized him. The allusion in "As You Like it" is, I think, intended for Orid. It may be well to indicate that, in Shakespeare's sounets, the well known line.

Lilles that fester smell far worse than weeds, and "scarlet ornaments" are direct borrowings from Marlowes "Edward II."

New York, Feb. 8. "Marlowe's Mighty Line."

Football Ground Trust.

To the Koltor of the country it access somewhat strange that the college football authorities do not do something to adequately provide for the growing attendance at the games from year to year. As it is now Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania cach maintains its own grounds and has to make extraordinary efforts to accommodate its audiences. I should think they would apply the trust system to their football affairs and select one field on which all the big games should be played. This would permit them to get together and buttle immense steel grand stands, expable of hoiding blome speciators, and do it at the lowest cost. There were about 18,000 to 20,000 expable of hoiding blome speciators, and do it at the lowest cost. There were about 18,000 to 20,000 expable of hoiding blome speciators, and do it at the lowest cost. There were about 18,000 to 20,000 expable of hoiding blome speciators at the Yale Trinecton. Harvard Yale and Army and Navy games, and the tlekets to these games would have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have attended each of these games if they could have appropried the theets. So there is a clear loss in receipted erecting adequate grand stands. No trekets at all are placed on sale in the lace of the country of the mining and the second propried to the country of the mining and the general public access to be had, and placed where the general public access to be had, and placed where the general public and the country of the mining of the general public access to be had, and placed for. The field science and its foother a country of the public access the field of the propried for the second of the public access the field of Football Ground Trust.

From the Washington Fool
School Indiaser has a midner constituent
was any agreem in the Spanish was and wante they must send I pledder my word that he will remote to him. It all those not should receive the solution of the to a necessary many the spanish was and wants proude have that power without being aware of it be will asse with the spiritual case his belowed once and have it time hear their voices. If he is out inclination he was the sent of the solution of the solu

HIS CAPTURE BY PIRATES.

STORY THE LATE JOHN MATTIS OF SALEM USED TO TELL

\$20,000 in Specie Was Taken From the Brig Mexican and an Attempt Was Made to Burn the Crew Alive-Capture of the Pirates by a British Ship.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 21.-The death John Battis of this city the other day leave but one survivor of the crew of the famou Salem brig Mexican, a craft that helpe to make marine history for this old por because of her capture by pirates in 1832 The only member of the crew that sailed on the brig now alive is Capt. Thoms Fuller, also of this city. Mr. Battis has often told the story o

the capture of the brig by pirates, the wonderful escape of the crew from below decks, where the te gang had im-prisoned them before setting the ship on fire, and of the subsequent trial of the pirates in Boston. The last time he related the narrative was about four year ago, when he was talking to some school as follows:

"Aug. 29, 1832, the brig Mexican saile out of Salem Harbor, bound under sealed orders for a South American port and carrying \$20,000 in specie, with which to purchase a cargo. Curiously enough, the brig carried thirteen hands, all told, and book her departure from port on a Friday.

\*Until the vessel came into the neighbor-hood of the Island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, at the expiration of twenty-one days, the voyage was uneventful. As she proceeded to the southward her skipper, Capt. John G. Butman of Beverly, had kept up such a continual harping on the subject of pirates that gradually an indistinct feeling of dread and apprehension had crept into the hearts of all on board.

"Finally, one morning at daybreak, far ahead on the horizon, a strange sail was picked up that filled the brig's crew with suspicion from the moment her general appearance and style could be distinguished. was then a boy of 15, but was ordered aloft to the fore topgallant yard for ong look, which confirmed my suspicions. Capt. Butman at once put his vessel about on another tack to avoid her. Directly he showed his hand in this way the stranger. a faster sailer, drew up on him and finally came within hail.

\*The number of men that could be counted aboard the schooner, thirty, settled all doubt that the Mexican's crew had in their minds. The captain of the schooner which was called the Panda, hailed the brig in broken English, ordered her to heave to and send a boat alongside. which she did.

she did.

"Unexpectedly, as the boat pulled by four men, came under the schooner's quarter, five of the strangers with long knives in their belts dropped into her. At the same time their captain, whose name was Gibbert, ordered the Mexican's men to pull back to their vessel. To the mate in charge of the boarders he gave instructions to ransack the brig and to bring back whatever there was of value, adding:

"'About the crew, you know what to do with them.'

"At the latter remark, the mate, De Soto, expostulated, but after a futile argument with Gibbert, he finally started for the brig. The five pirates climbed over the Mexican's side, ordered the men in the boat to keep away, and then, using their knives as arguments, turned their attention to the brig itself.

"They discovered the specie with such ease that it appeared as if they must have been sometime awaiting its arrival, and they forced the crew to fetch it along to the small boat, packed as it was in ten wooden boxes containing \$2,000 each.

"Not content, they came aboar I again and began to cripple the brig as much as possible, hacking the spars and standing gear and mutilating the sails in every way. Finally, to cap the climax, they started to carry out a plan more flendish that the game of walking the plank traditionally attributed to pirates.

"Locking the unfortunate thirteen men "Unexpectedly, as the boat pulled

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AUTHORITIES DIFFER ABOUT

IRELAND'S EMBLEM. arious Plants Named as the True Shan

rock-Once It Was an Article of Food -Ancient Beliefs About It Still Preserved—St. Patrick and the Shamrock here's a dear little plant that grows in our Isle

Twas Saint Patrick himself, sure, who set it; and the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile, And the tear from his eye ofttimes wet it.

Irish of all stations and conditions wear orosses in their hats, some of pins, some of green ribbon, and the vulgar superstitiously wear shamroges, 3-leaved grass, which they likewise eat (they say) to cause a sweet breath. The common people and servants also demand their Patrick's groat of their masters, which they go expressly to town, though half a dozen miles off, to spend, where sometimes it amounts to a piece of 8 \* \* \* and very few of the sealous are found sober at night."

The Trintry legend of the shamrock appears first in literature in 1727, in Caleb Threkeld's "Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum." Under the heading of Trifolium pratense album, occurs the following passage:

Twas Saint Patrick himself, sure, who set it:
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And the tear from his eye ofttimes wet it.
It grows through the bog, through the brake,
through the mireland;
And they call it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.—Old Song.

Had the writer of the Irish ditty of which the above stanza forms a part been as positive as to the identity of the plant itself as he is of its introducer into the Little Green Isle, and had his assertions been supported by the necessary proof, he would have set the minds of men at rest on a subject which yet remains an open and disputed question. Authorities still differ as to what the true shamrock is; and there is no ground for the belief that it was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick.

In the ancient literature of Erin the word occurs variously as seamsog, seamrog, seamroge, shamrote, shamrocke, sham-

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